

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 64-83 (12-13). Tomorrow:
Temp. 67-80 (15-16). Today:
Temp. 67-80 (15-16). Yesterday:
Temp. 67-80 (15-16).
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp.
65-80 (12-15).
PARIS: Temp. 65-80 (15-16).
All WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	8 S	Lebanon	89 P.
Belgium	12 S	Lebanon	12 L.P.
Denmark	22 S	Morocco	139 Dr.
Eire (Ireland)	18 S	Netherlands	11 P.
Finland	14 P.M.	Norway	225 N.K.
France	140 Fr.	Portugal	38 P.
Germany	140 Dr.	Sweden	125 S.K.
Great Britain	10 P.	Switzerland	120 S.P.
Greece	10 Drs.	India	Rs. 300
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T. 15
Ireland	25 Drs.	U.S. Military	\$20.00
Israel	100 L.	Yugoslavia	4 D.

Sergeant Says Falsified Papers Vietnam Raids

By Seymour M. Hersh

PARIS, Sept. 7 (NYT).—A young Air Force sergeant started the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam took with the Air Force contention that Gen. John D. Lavelle alone and said that more than 200 men were injured reporting the raids.

He was relieved in March as commander of the Seventh

officer has been punished in connection with the incident and Air Force spokesmen repeatedly have told newsmen, both in Washington and Saigon, that "investigations have revealed that Gen. Lavelle alone was responsible for the air raids."

Gen. Lorraine D. Franks, 23, an intelligence specialist whose second one-year tour of duty in Thailand ended last week, said during a four-hour interview at his home here that pilots and officers stationed at Udom Air Base in Thailand spent up to three hours daily falsifying the highly classified after-action reports before routinely sending them to higher headquarters.

"Everybody knew we were falsifying these reports," the sergeant said. "Everybody was doing it. I kept on saying 'why' and they said, 'That's the way we do it.'

Both the advance planning for the raids and the actual results were reported orally and in secret telegrams to a general stationed at Gen. Lavelle's Seventh Air Force Headquarters in Saigon. Gen. Franks said.

Senate sources said that the sergeant is expected to testify at Senate Armed Services Committee hearings this month about the Lavelle "master." Pending the hearings, Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., has delayed action on the nomination of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams to be Army chief of staff. Gen. Abrams was commander of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, and thus, Gen. Lavelle's superior, at the time of the raids.

Gen. Franks, White House chief of Army information, said that Gen. Abrams "would have no comment on this" because of the Senate hearings.

Gen. Franks, who has 11 more months to serve in the Air Force (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Balance Seen In Arms of U.S., Russia

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Sept. 7 (NYT).—The International Institute for Strategic Studies says in a report to be published tomorrow that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks treaty signed in May leaves the Soviet Union with more missile launchers and heavier bombs than the United States but gives America a lead in weapon flexibility and in the ability to hit more targets.

Afternoon, Mr. Bray entered his office to the revocation of the license, which does not affect Hoffa's passport and the original validation of his attorney, Taub, came from an State Department source of the technical matters on which Mr. Bray's action was taken where Hoffa was

jailed on parole last after spending four months in a federal prison following his conviction of jury tampering and

Parole Board approves overseas for a 30-day period.

Mr. Bray had applied to an officer in Detroit to go abroad because he wanted to be there about the release of war pris-

oners overseas for a 30-day period.

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Trading Gunfire in Belfast

U.K. Army Kills Protestant Gunman

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (UPI).—British troops exchanged gunfire with rioters in the Protestant's Shankill Road area of Belfast tonight, the army said.

The army said troops shot and killed one gunman among the rioters. Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital said the body of one other man was taken to the hospital shortly after the battle.

The three deaths brought to 554 the number of persons killed in three years of violence in Northern Ireland.

An army spokesman said the battle erupted when troops moved in to disperse uniformed members of the Ulster Defense Association, a Protestant paramilitary organization, who were forming into ranks outside the UDA's headquarters on Shankill Road.

The spokesman said six shots were fired at the troops. He said a soldier fired back, hitting a gunman near or among the UDA

ranks. The spokesman said troops recovered the gunman's body.

Earlier, soldiers burst into a Protestant extremist training camp north of Belfast, seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition and arrested 16 men.

Protestant extremists were accused of last night's bombings of Roman Catholic civilian targets in which three persons were killed.

A series of bomb explosions at a Catholic church, several bars and the home of a Catholic politician followed an apparent change of tactics by hard-line Protestants, who are pressuring a return to the underground Irish Republican Army.

In further violence, a man was fatally shot early today and his body was found lying in a street, apparently another victim of the round of reprisal killings in Belfast for the past three days.

In the most serious overnight bombing, the home of Republican Labor party chairman James

O'Kane was badly damaged by an explosion which killed a visiting neighbor, a 35-year-old housewife, and injured another.

Mr. O'Kane was not home at the time but he blamed the UDA for the attack and said he had recently received a number of death threats. But the UDA strongly denied the charge.

There was speculation that the bombing at Mr. O'Kane's home was meant as a warning to Catholic Republicans not to go ahead with plans to fight provincial elections later this year in alliance with the Marxist Official wing of the underground Irish Republican Army.

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Body of Youth Found

Last night police also found the body of a youth in the Catholic Falls Road area. He had been shot through the head and first reports indicated he may have been a victim of a feud between the Official and Provisional wings of the IRA.

Meanwhile in the Protestants' Crumlin Road district, British troops had to fire rubber bullets to disperse a crowd. It had formed after a soldier fired two shots over the head of a man who was trying to set fire to a hijacked bus. Troops arrested 27 persons after a series of stone-throwing incidents.

A soldier was injured in the melee by a hand bomb, and three civilians, including a teen-age girl, were wounded by gunfire.

Obituaries

Duke of Alba, 52, President Of Spanish Cultural Body

MADRID, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The Duke of Alba, Luis Martínez de Irujo y Arbaiz, 52, died in a hospital in Houston, Texas, last night after a long illness. A member of his household here said today.

The duke went to Houston for treatment of leukemia, informed sources said here.

He assumed his title in October, 1947, on marrying the 17th Duchess of Alba, María del Rosario Cayetana Fitzjames Stuart y Silva.

He is survived by the duchess, five sons and a daughter.

The duke served in the National Navy during the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War.

In January, he was appointed president of the prestigious Institute of Spain, a cultural body, automatically becoming a member of the Council of the Realm.

He was known throughout his life as a champion of the rural working class and once declared that "Spain needs a serene agrarian reform."

The body is being returned to Spain for services and burial.

Shana Kreingold

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (AP).—Shana Kreingold, 33, Premier Golda Meir's sister, died today after a long illness.

Born Shana and Golda Mabovitz, the two girls were taken by their parents from Russia to Milwaukee in 1906, when Mrs. Kreingold was 17 and Mrs. Meir was 8.

The older sister later moved to Denver. When Mrs. Meir was 15 and their parents opposed her ambition to be a schoolteacher, Mrs. Kreingold persuaded her to run away from home and study in Denver. Mrs. Meir later returned to Milwaukee, attended college and taught there.

The two sisters came to Israel in 1933. Mrs. Kreingold never held public office. She wrote a popular biography of her sister.

Ely Jacques Kahn

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Ely Jacques Kahn, 88, the architect for many well-known commercial and residential buildings in New York, died Tuesday at Mount Sinai Hospital.

In a career spanning a half-century, Mr. Kahn contributed

to the changing of the city's skyline. His characteristic buildings were of modern classical design, which evolved from the Beaux Arts tradition. They were notable for their clean lines and their basic simplicity. Architectural critics considered him an exceptionally prolific representative of a period, although not an innovative figure.

Mr. Kahn took on such tasks as designer of exhibits for the Metropolitan Museum's Contemporary Art Show in 1929 and its Industrial Arts Exhibitions in 1931 and 1940. He was also chairman on four occasions of the Architectural League's exhibitions.

At the Chicago Fair of 1932-33, he was chief of the Industrial Arts Section as well as designer of the Johnson-Maxwell Building and the Kohler Building, among others.

He is survived by the duchess, five sons and a daughter.

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Shana Kreingold

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 7 (NYT).—Charley Berry, 69, former American League catcher and umpire, who was also a football star, died yesterday after suffering a coronary attack.

Mr. Berry was one of the few officials to work in both the National Football League and the World Series.

During his baseball-playing years, from 1925 through 1938, he was a catcher with the Philadelphia Athletics, the Boston Red Sox and the Chicago White Sox.

The two sisters came to Israel in 1933. Mrs. Kreingold never held public office. She wrote a popular biography of her sister.

Ely Jacques Kahn

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—All official receptions planned as part of the Olympic Games have been canceled as a mark of respect toward the Israelis who died after Tuesday's Arab attack on their Olympic Village quarters. The Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee said: "The Olympic Games are proceeding for the sake of sport and sport only. All official receptions are canceled. All ceremonies will be kept as simple as possible."

It added, however, that strategic competition continues and noted that "the qualitative race goes on with the development of new systems and improvements of old ones."

The institute report said that it was difficult to assess how the SALT agreements signed during President Nixon's May visit to

the year could be viewed as a burning point because of the SALT agreements, which codify strategic parity and embody the special relations between the superpowers for the first time in permanent bilateral commissions and because of the Soviet Union's enforced withdrawal from Egypt, which undermines the limits placed by nationalism on foreign interests.

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Associated Press
GOING HOME—Members of the Israeli team waiting in front of plane yesterday before departure for Israel. With them were the bodies of their slain team members.

Munich Police Aides Defend Decision to Shoot at Airport

(Continued from Page 1)

three of the terrorists were killed or "hit" but that the leader of the gang escaped and went under one of the helicopters.

One of the German helicopter pilots, Capt. Gunnar Ebel, 32, was seriously wounded in the firefight. He was taken off the critical list after undergoing surgery.

By 10:30 p.m. about 15 minutes after the shooting started, it was halted and the police asked the Arabs to give up at 12:04 a.m. The shooting resumed when one of the terrorists jumped out of the helicopter and threw a hand grenade into it and it burst into flames. Four Israeli hostages were in it, and five in the other helicopter.

The police said that they were not sure how the Israelis in either plane were killed, but that there was "no doubt" that the terrorists killed the hostages. It was not the police. The police shot with the machine gun.

When the shooting stopped, the police arrested the three Arabs still inside the helicopter. Four of the terrorists had been killed by the police, and the fifth, apparently wounded, killed himself with a hand grenade.

Mr. Schreiber said that before the action plan was set sometime Tuesday afternoon, the police had three goals—to save the lives of the hostages, to take the terrorists prisoner and not to endanger the lives of others.

The day went on, the Arab demands kept increasing and their ultimatum began to include other people besides the Israelis.

In the afternoon, which meant endangering a crew, and then the terrorists asked for German

hostages in addition to the Israelis.

With every new demand, the German negotiators, who included Mr. Genscher and Mr. Merk, had another reason to ask the terrorists for a delay for consultation. The earlier excuses had been that negotiations with the Israeli government were still going on.

The final deadline was set for 9 p.m. and for the third time, according to Mr. Schreiber, the terrorists said that they would kill two hostages if the time limit was not met.

The police said that they then had two options. They could try to free the hostages when they and the Arabs went to the helicopters at the village, or make the attempt at the airport. It became impossible at the village when the terrorists demanded a helicopter to take them to the helicopters, and they came out of the Israeli quarters closely bunched together so that it was considered too hazardous to shoot.

Throughout the day, the police tried to find ways of foiling the terrorist plan. They consulted engineers and the designers of the Olympic Village about introducing chemical substances into the air conditioning system, but that proved impossible.

They then asked if they could send food to the Israelis, and the terrorists agreed to this. Police disguised as cooks carried boxes of food to the building, but the terrorists made them leave the boxes outside, and they finished the delivery task themselves.

In another effort to free the

hostages, Mr. Genscher said that he offered himself as a substitute for the Israelis and that the ter-

Mrs. Meir Sends Thanks To Brandt

(Continued from Page 1)

BONN, Sept. 7 (AP).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir today telephoned appreciation to Chancellor Willy Brandt for his government's "desperate attempt" to save the lives of Israelis held by Arab terrorists.

"We fully and wholeheartedly appreciate what your government has done in a desperate attempt to save the lives of our sportspersons without submitting to brutal extortion," Mrs. Meir said in the telegram released by the Bonn government two days after the killing of the 11 Israelis near Munich.

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vern Assails Connally; state Recruiter Resigns

pl. 7 (AP)—Sen. Vern is in Texas to meet former Gov. into position of special interests oles.

The Democratic candidate suffered a blow when the of his voter registration today. Rep. Frank New Jersey, said in a statement, that it is time to return to being re-elected in his congressional district in 1968.

Mr. Thompson said an was upset over as interference in Governor's campaign registration drive, who registered 1 million voters in his Kennedy's campaign, was a factor in Sen. Mc-Connally's defeat.

All week, Sen. McGovern has hit hard at economic issues and what he terms a crying need for tax reform. Only occasionally has he given more than a little attention to the Vietnam war, the issue that provided for his rise to national prominence in 1968.

American workers are limited to a 5.5 percent annual pay increase by the Federal Pay Board, he said last night. But "the president of Dow Chemical got a 10 percent pay raise last year of 186 percent and this year he's going to have to eke out an existence on \$30,000 a year," Sen. McGovern said.

"Nobody at the White House even asked an eyebrow" at that and other large pay increases to Democratic leaders, he added.

"That kind of favoritism for the wealthy is what the people of this country really want, they should endorse another four years of Richard Nixon's Republicanism."

Roosevelt Visit Nixon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—President Nixon today met with two sons of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, but both supporting Mr. Nixon's re-election effort.

James and John Roosevelt were brought to the White House by Mr. Connally, who heads the Democratic for Nixon.

Mr. Ziegler described the visit by the Roosevelts—Democrat James and Republican John—as "a courtesy call." He added that James Roosevelt has "some ideas" about the nation's planned bicentennial celebration and "how he can participate in that effort."

House Says Nixon Plans Tax Rises in Second Term

Mr. Dispatches, Sept. 7—President Nixon has made a promise to be re-elected to increase federal taxes in his second term.

President's pledge was to newsmen by John in his chief adviser.

dent will not ask for federal taxes," Mr. said. He added that was considering several reforming the tax, none of them would

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Military to Appoint Officials**Saigon Abolishes Hamlet Elections**

By Craig R. Whitney
SAIGON, Sept. 7 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government, by executive decree, has abolished popular democratic election of officials at the most basic level—in the country's 10,775 hamlets.

Under the new system, nearly all administrative officials, from the province chiefs down to the hamlet level, will be appointed.

The decree ends six years of popular election at the grass-roots level. It was issued, without publicity, on Aug. 22 by Premier Tran Thien Khiem. It orders 44 province chiefs, who are military men appointed by President Nguyen Van Thieu, to reorganize local government and appoint all hamlet officials, and to finish the job in two months.

The new system calls for either two or three officials in each hamlet, depending on its population.

At the next highest level, the village—villages in Vietnam are administrative groupings of hamlets—chiefs and their staffs have been elected by provision of the South Vietnamese constitution. But now, according to the premier's decree, their deputies and staffs will also be appointed by the province chiefs.

In the space of a few months, since he began ruling by decree in June, Mr. Thieu has centralized power in his hands and through men appointed by him to a degree unknown here since the Americans came in strength in the 1960s and gave South Vietnam the forms of democratic government.

President Thieu has been saying as much in recent speeches, which his government has not been translating into English or disseminating to the foreign press. For example, on Aug. 11, in a speech in Qui Nhon, capital of Binh Dinh Province, a speech which U.S. officials monitored and then translated into English, he said:

"I have never denied independence and democracy. As president of South Vietnam, I have always deserved democracy. However, if I may speak as a citizen, I must complain that our government has allowed us to enjoy too much democracy too soon."

"I have always respected the people's democratic rights and freedoms as basically outlined in our constitution. However, these rights and freedoms must be properly practiced, such as simultaneously respecting the constitution and responding to the demands of our nation."

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SEARCH AND KILL—South Vietnamese troops inspect North Vietnamese bunker at Cai Lay last week, after the area had been bombed by B-52s. The government soldiers were brought in by helicopter after the raid but made no contact with the enemy.

In Unauthorized Protective Reaction Strikes**GI Says 200 Falsified Reports on Air Raids**

(Continued from Page 1) asserted during the interview that more than 75 illegal "protective reaction" strikes—three times as many as were publicly acknowledged by Gen. Lavelle during a congressional hearing in June—were staged by aircraft stations at Udorn. "The only reason I waited so long before doing something was that I

honestly thought somebody else would do it," Sgt. Franks added. "I was the lowest ranking guy there."

Sgt. Franks's account of elaborate false reporting was subsequently confirmed by an Air Force officer who served with him at Udorn. "All I can say is yes, we did it," the officer, who requested anonymity, said, in a telephone interview yesterday.

"But I didn't like what I was doing."

"I was right in the middle of it," the officer added. "It was kind of shock. I was just doing what I was supposed to do."

The officer said that Sgt. Franks was "one of my better workers" and "I trusted him more than anybody else."

Told that it was the sergeant's letter that prompted the investigation, the officer said, "I didn't have the gumption to write one myself."

Sgt. Franks was assigned in August, 1971, to the Intelligence Office of the 433d Technical Reconnaissance Wing at Udorn. On Feb. 25, 1972, he wrote to Gen. Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa, telling of the unauthorized raids.

Sen. Hughes forwarded the letter to Air Force officials, and within three weeks, the Air Force inspector general had completed an on-the-spot investigation in Thailand. It was determined, as Gen. John D. Ryan, the Air Force chief of staff, said at a House hearing in June, that 20 to 25 illegally ordered raids against truck depots, airfields and oil stockpiles in North Vietnam had been made and three reports falsified. The raids began in November, Gen. Ryan testified, and ended in March—shortly after the letter from Sgt. Franks was acted upon.

In the interview, Sgt. Franks said that he first began knowingly falsifying reports on Jan. 25, 1972, in connection with his job as an intelligence sergeant. At the time, he was responsible for preparing daily commander's briefings and also for debriefing pilots and navigators after their missions.

On Jan. 25, he said, "a pilot and navigator came in and debriefed a bombing mission over North Vietnam and said they were also supposed to report some triple-A (anti-aircraft artillery) fire."

Mr. Binh responded that the American program of Vietnamization "is going bankrupt irretrievably" and this has led the United States "from one defeat to another." She said the Saigon army has "proved the inability of its existence without the massive support of U.S. air, naval and logistic forces."

The delegations agreed to meet again next Thursday.

"Nor are they revolutionary, for nothing could be more reactionary than to persist in Asia's old miseries of war and oppression," Mr. Porter continued.

Mobilization and Combat

The U.S. chief delegate said the Viet Cong's problem "is its lack of representativeness. No one elected it to office; it doesn't fulfill, it administers nothing, and the only programs it carries out are mobilization and combat under external orders."

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Order Questioned

Sgt. Franks went to his senior sergeant to ask what was going on, he said, and was told, in effect, that "if the pilots told you to report it, that's the way we're doing it—write it up."

It was the first time in his career that he had been asked to falsify a report, Sgt. Franks said. He said that he checked again with Capt. Douglas J. Murray, who was in charge of the intelligence office, and again was told to "go on and report it."

Throughout February, Sgt. Franks said, the illegal missions settled into a fixed pattern, with 16 planes assigned to escort reconnaissance craft over their objectives in North Vietnam four times as many as usual. The aircraft would then attack enemy targets and the operations would be reported as "protective reaction."

"The easiest way to tell if it was a pre-planned strike was to see how many escorts there were," Sgt. Franks said. "If you send up 16 birds to escort one recco (reconnaissance flight), well..."

The sergeant ended the sentence with a shrug.

Daily Procedure

From Jan. 25 until early March, Sgt. Franks said, when the false reporting was stopped—apparently as a result of his letter—the daily procedure for receiving targeting orders for North Vietnam was changed.

Instead of coming by top-secret telegraph communications, the sergeant said, target information was provided by secure telephone communications from Seventh Air Force Headquarters.

In response to repeated questions, Sgt. Franks said, Capt. Murray of the intelligence office told him that the orders came from Gen. Alton D. Slay, deputy Air Force chief of staff for operations in Southeast Asia.

Both Gen. Slay and Capt. Murray have since denied any connection with the false reports.

Jack Jones, leader of Britain's biggest trade union, the Transport and General Workers, said in proposing the resolution that the unions rejected the view that high wages caused unemployment.

The motion said that no consideration could be given to any wage policy except as part of an economic plan covering rent control, profits, dividends and prices.

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MOVIES

Sleeping a Character
Changing the Act

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

7 (IHT)—A star avocative character performance for a man. Indeed, it has practice to do so. Mae West, Marlene Dietrich, among others, likely their popularity on the screen.

Family Face

"L'Amour, l'Après-Midi" is related to the five previous Rohmer films by its style and its subtle treatment rather than by its material. The family face is recognizable by its thoughtful posing of questions and its subtlety of style, but it is by no means the same thing again. The script is crisp and literate and the principal characters intrigue one's curiosity. One can more easily be married to comprehend its problems and situations than one has to be a rooster to understand "Chantecler."

A young husband who, though he stays home nights, enjoys taking afternoon strolls and lingering in the cafés after office hours to eye the girls. He is too restless to be at ease in the matrimonial harness as yet. He loves his wife, is a proud father of an infant but domineeringly looks him vaguely. He day-dreams of amorous encounters and envisions his flirtation with an attractive, footloose, barefooted girl. Such an obliging creature may exist in drama, but Rohmer would have to travel a devil of a distance to find her in actual life.

The acting, under careful directorial guidance, is excellent with Bernard Verley as the subconsciously dissatisfied husband, by Françoise Verley—who is his wife—as the wife and by the quite enthralling performance by the handsome Zouzou as the sultry, brooding charmer.

Rohmer has done it again, but not word for word. His latest—and last—morality tale is one of his best.

"On Meurtre Est un Meurtre"

Zouzou and Bernard Verley in "L'Amour, l'Après-Midi."

he has sent forth word that his new film, "L'Amour, l'Après-Midi," (at the Madeleine-Gaumont and the Biarritz) will be the last of his sextet of "moral tales." What he will do next he has not announced, but he evidently realizes that he must now seek new pastures.

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"On Meurtre Est un Meurtre"

e Boom in Fashion Ideas From Red China

ebe Dorsey

4 (IHT)—China is the fashion club. At Nixon's visit last in specialists have to China, looking on.

autumn spent two weeks in July and \$35,000 worth of probably the largest on from Red China, pagnie de l'Inde et

Still stashed away which looks like Ali. The collection will go to Christmas.

le." Mr. Dautresme is highly researched, in history when women's only the most beautiful—mainly lacquer and The 19th century image and Chinese are a synonym for

ly," he added, "there about everything. The soft the good from

spare plastic cases, he pulled out his mandarin neck and cornelian buttons, its mounted on silk tunic style, ivory and lacquer bracelets, rings, jade fish and tear drops.

and Color, arresting things are jewels are and the color comes. The Chinese inventives," he said. "Look like, its jade rings are all the time." necklace, you could topaz, jade and pearls.

the whole gamut, to imperial green, are simple round silk cords because, arched the round symbol of sun, moon



Mandarin jacket and mandarin necklace.

chic Capri shops which duplicate it in coral. From Tientsin, Mr. Dautresme brought back a series of boxes, solid with semi-precious stones that came from mandarin hats.

Mr. Dautresme bought most of his jewelry from the government-controlled jewelry center. But through the years, he has also visited Pekin's antique dealers and his own remarkable treasure chest includes a collection of 18th-century costume jewelry, half surreal and half art nouveau, which may go on display soon at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Cashing In

Mr. Dautresme is cashing in on what started as a hobby for him. He first went to China 10 years ago and was so enchanted with Chinese folk art that he couldn't help buying and as a result went into business. He now has three shops in Paris, one in Saint Tropez and is going to the United States soon to open branches in New York and Los Angeles.

In Rome the Valentine decoration shop has a solid Chinese image, with bamboo railing, trellised walls, rattan furniture and stacks of baskets, mats, ladies and lacquer bowls—all of which came from Mr. Dautresme's warehouses.

"We're in for a Chinese boom," he said. "Beyond the Chinese objects people are looking for an art of living and a return to simple things. It's almost anti-decoration."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (IHT)—This is how The New York Times critics rate the new movie.

"Money Talks," Allen Funt's second film in a format similar to his television show "Candid Camera," received a fair notice in The Times. "Inoffensive, mostly innocuous" and as such "must short of material."

"Charles, Dead or Alive," Alain Tanner's first movie (1969), with screenplay (French with English subtitles) by M. Tanner, bears "certain similarities" to his second film "La Salamandre." Roger Greenspun observes, inasmuch as "both movies deal

with elusive personalities." However, "Charles" is "more solemn" also the bolder, seeking its fascination in a middle-aged man (superbly played by Francois Simon) rather than in the beautiful lost young woman of "La Salamandre."

"Charles, Dead or Alive," based on the novel by Helen MacInnes, directed by Lee H. Katzin with screenplay by Oscar Millard, got low marks from Roger Greenspun. "With twice too many characters and three times too much plot, the screenplay of "The Salzburg Connection" might have defeated the best of directors," Greenspun writes. "Against Mr. Katzin" it isn't even a contest. There seems no point in blaming anything or anybody else."

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WELCOME TO PARIS

CHRIST'S TRANSWORLD DELIVERY ASSOCIATION



card of Directors and members of FTD, the largest floral delivery organization, were at the White House before their departure to good will and study trip to Europe with the "Flowers for Peace and Beauty." They are briefly en route to Amsterdam for their conference at the famous Floriade garden Sept. 13 through 15.

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Arms Conference Ends 1972 Session in Deadlock

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The 25-nation disarmament conference today ended its sessions for this year with no progress to report in its search for agreements to scrap chemical armaments and to ban all nuclear weapons testing.

The continuing differences between the United States and the Soviet Union over how to insure compliance with accords on these major issues remained the principal obstacle to all advance.

Joseph Martin Jr., the U.S. delegate, stressed in his closing statement the need for "proportion" between the scope of a chemical arms accord and the means of verifying its observance.

The Soviet Union's refusal to permit international inspectors on its territory makes unacceptable Moscow's all-or-nothing position, he said. The Soviet Union insists that the production and possession of all chemical weapons must be banned simultaneously.

N.Y. Lawyer Arrested In \$100,000 Art Theft

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI).—A 34-year-old lawyer, who was fined \$100 two years ago for trying to sell personal letters belonging to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, was arrested yesterday on charges that he stole about \$100,000 in art objects from city museums and libraries.

Detective Marie Cirile, who made the arrest outside the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said she grabbed the suspect, Theodore B. Donson, with two woodcuttings dating from the early 16th century and a print from the late 18th century. The three items were valued at \$10,000.

Police said they believe Donson sold many of the objects—mostly prints—in Switzerland.

Education: For Students Abroad, Learning in the Home and the School

By Betty Werther

PARIS (UPI).—One day last spring, a Lorraine coal miner sat down to his noonday meal. As he was unwrapping the newspaper which contained his lunch, his eye fell on an article lamenting the fact that while American families readily opened their homes to young French students, not enough French families were signing up to reciprocate. No special luxury or treatment was expected, the article read, beyond acceptance of the student as one of the family into a congenial home.

The U.S. delegate said that an all-embracing nuclear test-ban was not an "impossible goal." But he criticized the Soviet opposition to all on-site inspection by adding, "however, the technical, military and political questions involved must be faced."

Alexei A. Roschin, the Soviet representative, said that his government was not satisfied with the conference's work this year.

While he did not name Washington, Mr. Roschin clearly had the United States in mind when he blamed the conference's lack of progress on the "foot-dragging and unpreparedness of some of its members to take political decisions on disarmament problems."

In the report to the United Nations General Assembly it approved today, the conference noted that its discussions had made it "apparent" that the participation of all nuclear power states in disarmament negotiations "would be welcomed."

This was a reference to the growing insistence by the conference's nonaligned members on the need to insure the participation of China and France in the Geneva arms talks.

With Mexico taking the lead, these members have been urging the United States and the Soviet Union to abandon their roles as co-chairmen of the conference to facilitate the entry of the two absent nuclear powers.

Some of the conference members, the report said, intended to have "informal consultations" with China and France on the question of the participation of the two powers in the disarmament negotiations.

organized group. This can mean anything from one month to a year or even a 10-day senior trip abroad.

The American Field Service, set up as an ambulance corps during World War I and reactivated to perform the same service during World War II, extended its operations to peace-time in 1947 by organizing a student exchange scholarship program on the teenage (Juniors and seniors, aged 16 to 18) level. Since that year it has arranged for some 37,500 students from 61 countries to attend American secondary schools in more than 2,300 communities and has sent another 20,000 young Americans abroad. The AFS emphasis is on "homestay," that is based on the principle that the best way to foster deep and lasting mutual understanding is for people to live together. From the start the AFS felt that work on the teen-age level was most likely to accomplish this objective.

Students from all backgrounds, rigorously selected according to education, character and adaptability, are placed in foreign families carefully selected from equally varied backgrounds. Thus, in France for instance, while one student may be learning about life in the Lorraine coalfields, another may find himself beginning his stay in his "family's" luxurious vacation villa in St. Tropez.

AFS students may join a family for the summer months or travel-study a full school year. For these latter, particularly, the experience is almost always agreeable and gratifying, but it is never a joy ride, since the young American, already grappling with a new language and strange surroundings, will be working towards a French baccalaureat or another equally arduous European secondary diploma.

"It was pretty rough at times," said Josiane Zolner, a vivacious 18-year-old blonde from Beverly, Mass., who last year joined the family of French engineer Yves LeCunff and his wife Yvonne in their big, comfortable

house in the Paris suburb Le Vesinet. "My 'family' was wonderful, but the work at school was very hard. In fact I haven't yet recovered and may feel the full impact of my year only in retrospect."

Selected as much or more so for

the fact that she was a leader in her Beverly High School senior class as for her high grades, Joanne won an AFS scholarship which covered about half of the \$850 fee. At her French lyce she was frequently called upon to give talks and lead discussions.

Joanne entered the LeCunff family during the summer and, after a few reticent hours, began as is customary, addressing her French "parents" as "maman" and "papa," referring to Beatrice LeCunff, 19, as "ma soeur" and Jerome, 11, as "mon petit frère."

As a welcoming gesture, Yvonne LeCunff had decorated Joanne's cozy room with American flags and all during the year the family took their adopted daughter on trips to places of historical interest.

Founded in 1951, Youth for Understanding operates essentially the same type of homestay program as the AFS, each year arranging the exchange of some 300 students around the world.

As do the other organizations, YFU feels that good preparation of both students and families is the best way of lessening the initial "cultural shock." Thus the YFU French committee in

forms host families that young

Americans are curious, natural,

very frank and spontaneous, but

it also warns that they are often

used to being treated as "kings"

in their own homes, that they

sometimes have peculiar dating

habits, and that they may not

immediately appreciate "bons pe

tit plate milifés" (delicately sim

mered French dishes), wines or

cheeses. The important thing

advises YFU, is frankness and an

immediate laying of cards on

the table.

The Experiment in International Living, which counts among its distinguished alumni Howard Cleveland, permanent U. S. representative to NATO and Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver, designer and former director of the Peace Corps, involves some 5,000 high school and college students from 30 countries in its varied program each year.

Basically it adheres to the same formula for international living and learning that it has applied since the Experiment was founded in 1932. Accordingly, "Experimenters," also chosen after detailed interviews and on the basis of recommendations from their teachers, participate in a 45-day summer program.

During the first 25 days they live with a family, then during the second part of the summer, explore the country in question on foot, bike, bus or train, often accompanied by a young member of the host family.

Whereas the other organizations try to insure total cultural immersion by placing only one American in each locality (or one French student in the U.S.), the Experiment settles groups of eight to ten students in individual homes all in the same city.

Periodically then the group, directed by a group leader who is a "seasoned" "Experimenter," comes together for discussions, excursions or social activities with young natives in the area.

responsibility in just t-

erms.

It is now considered quite if the student's foreign language skill creates his understanding other country through and studies in c.

At best it is hoped that the experience will help form nationally minded indi-

viduals.

Today huge organizations

high-school exchange programs

become that last year, at the

instigation of Jacques Poujol, one

of the directors of the National

Bureau of French Universities

and Schools (Office National des

Universités et Ecoles Françaises),

formed a coordinating committee

grouping representatives of six

such programs. The committee

meets regularly to discuss com-

mon problems, undertake joint

distribution of information ma-

terials, and occasionally to ap-

proach the French government

on matters of mutual concern.

During these recess p-

"Comité d'accueil" h

disposition some 100,000

lyres plus 100,000 mo-

versity dormitories—

words possess a re-

built-in hotel network

the wherewithal the French Tourist Of

with their dormitory a

rent facilities.

In 1971 alone, 43,000

students, including 25,000

Americans, traveled in

France under the a

"Comité d'accueil."

Well for the momen-

rent is not exactly pas

Jean-Claude Bazon, as

rector of the "Comité

and "Facets" Paris ex-

"There are many proj

for getting more French

to the United States t

a major drawback in

that American high sc

no live-in facilities. If

I could send 20,000

lyres over tomorrow,

say that the world is

all right, but it's not y

ing for everybody at

rate."

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Embargo on Terror

The aftermath of the terrible events in Munich is a medley of grief and anger, of question and controversy. Should the police have shot it out with the terrorists? What caused the gap in communication that sent out such optimistic bulletins—only to have them grimly falsified by fact? Should the Olympic Games have resumed? Was Egypt's attitude a prime cause of the tragedy? How, and where, will Israel retaliate?

All of these are natural questions, and they have their own importance. But surely the most significant aspect of the intrusion of terror into the Olympic Games is that it dramatized a problem that reaches far beyond Munich, far beyond even the future of the Games or the fate of the Middle East. For Arab terrorists are not the only fanatics who have taken up that way of death; nor are the particular circumstances of this particular case the basic international issue.

If the Middle East were to be pacified on terms that would suit Black September, there would surely arise a counter-terror, just as, if the IRA Provisors were satisfied in Ulster, there would be an at least equally severe reaction from the other side. This does not mean that efforts to solve such difficult situations are vain, because, after all, if a broadly acceptable arrangement is reached, the fanatics of either side would have less public sympathy to work upon, less support. But what is of concern to the international community is that it does not take a large group to cause much trouble, and the sources of terror often have

goals quite distinct from those alleged by the terrorists.

The United States, quite rightly, is pressing for general international controls over the export of terror and its sanctuaries. This is not a wholly disinterested stand: American planes have been hijacked, not only to the Middle East, but to North Africa, Italy, Central America and—many, many of them—to Cuba. It might be argued that this is a reflection of internal social discontent in the United States rather than the lack of international laws on the subject, but that is, if not irrelevant, of less importance than the plain fact that a high degree of international anarchy with respect to the export or import of terror does prevail.

The difficulty in arriving at international accords on the relatively simple matter of giving sanctuary to hijackers, wherein the old accords against piracy provide ample precedent, has been cited to provide that no general embargo on the instruments and agents of terror is possible. But it is better for the world to accept that as a challenge, than prematurely admit defeat. The Barbary pirates were bribed, connived with, fought against, for many centuries before they were crushed and the Mediterranean opened to innocent voyages. It must not take as long as that, in our compressed history, to reach some general agreement that, however free the market for the international exchange of ideas, the export, the toleration, the physical support, of terror that affects the world at large must be outlawed.

The Senate and SALT

Before the Senate recessed in mid-August it had got caught up in an unexpected snarl over approval of the U.S.-Soviet Interim agreement limiting defensive nuclear weapons. So far as we can tell, it has not come untangled since then. The original source of the dispute was Sen. Henry Jackson's proposed amendment to the resolution approving the agreement. The Jackson amendment seemed to commit the administration to seeking a certain kind of agreement in the second round of the arms talks and also sought to outline certain terms under which the current accords should be abrogated, along with committing the United States to the pursuit of advanced weapons technologies. Partly in return for getting Sen. Jackson's vote for the Trident sea-based missile system money in The Senate (he had voted against the full request in committee) and presumably for other broader political considerations as well, the White House endorsed Mr. Jackson's original amendment.

* * *

The administration, which does not seem entirely pleased with its own handiwork in this affair, has become a little coy again about the strength of its feelings, dropping a hanky-panky here and a sigh there to indicate that perhaps the whole dalliance was a mistake in the first place. There is talk that, since the House approved the interim agreement without amendment or reservation, the Jackson language could be dropped in conference. (It can hardly be a comfortable situation, after all, in which the principle counter-amendment to the Jackson-administration effort is one introduced by Sen. Mike Mansfield and restating merely the language of a Nixon-Brezhnev joint statement of understanding about the accords.) Even so, if Mr. Jackson prevails in a real fight in the Senate, no matter whether or not the conferees drop his language in the end, he will be in a position to argue that the administration had better bring home a treaty for Senate ratification next time around that meets the specifications of his amendment.

Or it seemed to anyway. There followed a fuss in the Senate, and a weekend meeting in which the Jackson amendment was revisited. The White House then offered its endorsement out loud, the senator and others clarified the meaning of the revised amendment, the White House then promptly moved to disassociate itself from these clarifications, and a whole new raft of counter-amendments was introduced in the Senate. The result has been that Sen. Jackson, with administration support, is now battling for an amendment to the arms agreement that was inspired by his dissatisfaction with the administration's bargaining in SALT-1 and which is a reflection on the fruit of that bargaining—and that Sen. J. William Fulbright and others are, at least in their own view, defending the agreement the administration brought home against the combined attack of Mr. Jackson and the administration itself.

That is merely the beginning of the oddity. For what human ingenuity has not devised, the parliamentary situation has. The fact

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

After the Munich Massacre

The Palestinian desperados have never been so isolated... Of course, one cannot say the massacre did not have consequences. The terrorists made everybody talk about them. Temporarily, at least, they have hurt relations between Israel and the Bonn government whose incontestable good-will—who could have said the day would come when high German officials would offer to take the place of Jewish hostages—cannot erase the memory of the blunder. These results count little, however, in face of the universal disapproval that the attack cost its authors. The Arab countries know well they face the risk of paying the cost of this public censure.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

—From the *Daily Bulletin* (Manila).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

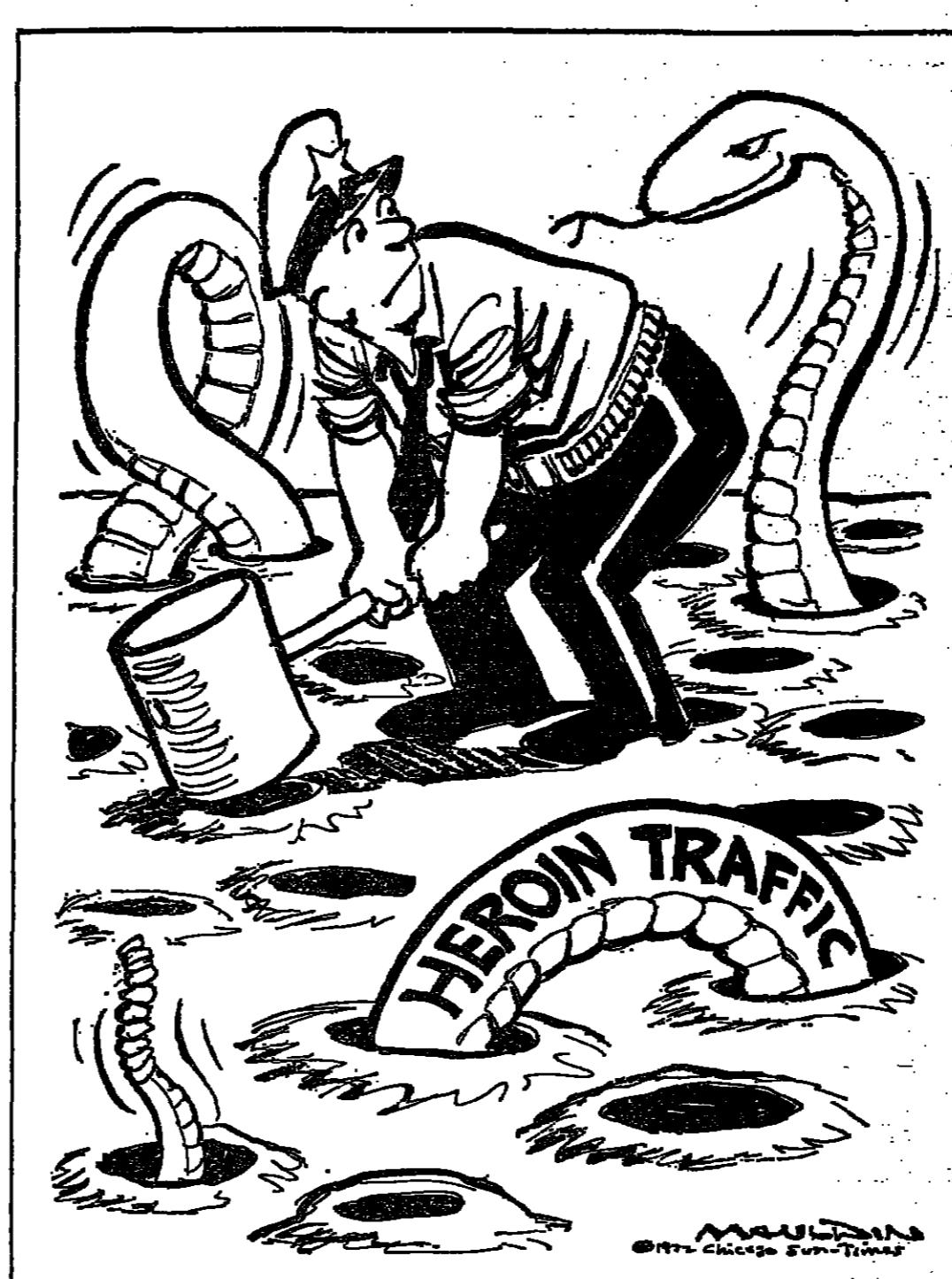
September 8, 1897

HAVANA—The new Spanish premier has written a letter to a leading Spaniard in Cuba in which he states in effect that Spain would go to war with the United States rather than submit to the interference of the Washington government in the affairs of the island. The premier is said to have said that Spain would have the sympathy of other European powers, who support the principle of European colonization in the Americas.

Fifty Years Ago

September 8, 1922

LONDON—"Prohibition is a failure. It has turned millions of otherwise law-abiding citizens into law violators and boners into breweries and distilleries." This indictment of the Volstead Act was delivered by Mr. McGovern, an American labor leader at the Trade-Union Congress in Southport yesterday. He said the American Federation of Labor is for permitting the sale of light wines and beers. "It would work," he said.



About Dikes in North Vietnam

'Premeditated Character of the Bombing'

By Yves Lacoste

PARIS.—To the long controversy between critics of U.S. bombing of North Vietnamese dikes and the American administration, it is now possible to add new elements to the available evidence. They are the result of a geographical analysis of the points in the dike network that have been hit by bombs.

From April 16 to July 31 (and the bombing continued into August), more than 150 attacks were made on the whole of North Vietnam's canal system, causing heavy damage in 98 places. The International Commission on War Crimes made a special study, among others, of the effects of the bombing in the Red River delta. The bulk of the population is in fact here; and it is also this region which suffered the greatest number of hits (58 out of 98).

The Nixon administration first denied that the dikes had ever been bombed. It later admitted that some canal installations may have been hit—"because they were in the immediate neighborhood" of military objectives. Washington, however, strongly rejected allegations that the dikes were deliberately bombed.

Targets in East

One thing emerges from a scrutiny of a map of the area showing where dikes have been hit. Apart from two strikes near Hanoi, and two others, including the Phu Ly locks on the Day River, all the points which have been bombed (54 out of 58) are in the eastern part of the delta, ranging from the Namsach district in the north to the provinces of Thai Binh, Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh in the south.

The American administration admits this, but points out that bombing intended to cause major flooding would be concentrated upstream on the western part of the delta, which has in fact been spared. A study of the country's physical layout, however, leads to somewhat different conclusions.

Schematically, the Red River delta can be divided into two parts: to the west, in the upper delta, the rivers which tumble directly out of the badly eroded hills have built up several alluvial ridges, along which the rivers flow and which frequently cause changes of course before their waters are brought under control by dikes. To the east, in the lower delta, the rivers, which have deposited most of their alluvial contents further upstream, flow along rather lower natural levees, separated from one another by vast stretches of very low-lying flat land.

Concentrated

It is in the eastern part of the delta where the Red River and its various branches flow into the sea that the areas most likely to be flooded can be found. In the upper delta most of the villages are perched on top of the alluvial ridges, which rise prominently over the flat lands. In the lower delta, on the other hand, the villages are generally below river level.

It is just this destruction which the bombing is largely trying to achieve. If the bombs were being aimed not at the dikes but at "military objectives," they would be more evenly spread across the delta. The concentration of bombing attacks on the dikes in the eastern part of the delta, which also happens to be the most thickly populated and

heavily farmed area in the country, can therefore be regarded as deliberately planned, for the attacks are directed against a region where they can have the gravest consequences.

At another level of geographical analysis, a close examination of the various sectors in the eastern delta area reveals the premeditated character of the bombing.

One of the most striking examples can be seen in the southern part of Thai Binh Province between the Red River itself and the south and one of its branches, the Trai, to the north. These two waterways, which both flow along alluvial ridges, form the outer edges of a kind of gutter, which drains towards the east, the sea. Reclamation of the area, where some 600,000 persons live, was made possible by building dikes along the rivers, and dams to keep the sea out. And even then, rainwater collecting in this vast "gutter" must be pumped out at low tide—which is the function that the big Lan locks serve.

Rice Crop Losses

The bombing was directed against the vital points of this system, and primarily against the Lan locks. Between May 24 and

July 29, the locks were bombed nine times. Even after they were wrecked, three more bombing attacks were launched against this installation, which is far from any military objective, no doubt with the intention of hindering repairs. So the water, unable to flow into the sea, is beginning to accumulate in the rice fields, where a good part of the crop can be written off as a loss.

What must be emphasized here is that in President Johnson's time, the bombing of the dikes usually stopped before the rainy season. Under Mr. Nixon there is no sign of a halt. River and sea dikes continue to be bombed, and the latter are continually shelled by units of the Seventh Fleet. Locks are the primary objectives, for by destroying them, villages and fields can be flooded or the sea let in to render the soil unfit for cultivation for years to come.

Yves Lacoste, professor of geography at the University of Paris, visited North Vietnam as a member of the International Commission on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam. This is adapted from *Le Monde* by the special features service of The New York Times.

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No General Conclusions

Death at Munich

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Nature doth not abhor a vacuum more than the human mind resists the concept of random happenings. So it is extremely tempting to draw conclusions from the dramatic events that have shadowed the Olympic Games in Munich.

Tempting but wrong. For the terror and tragedy of Munich events show no settled pattern in the world's affairs.

For example, shrewd comments are now being made, especially in this country, about the rise of political violence. To buttress the comments, the Munich affair is linked up with the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King and George Wallace.

But the connection is plainly false. The American political leaders who were shot by bizarre figures conspicuous as losers and with a long history of semi-crazy behavior.

The Arab terrorists, in contrast, worked as a team in highly coordinated ways. They must have plotted their activities over a considerable period of time, and they had specific objectives against a specific country. They were in almost every respect the opposite of this country's political assassins.

Similarly slimy is the argument put forward chiefly by Israeli special West German responsibility. The argument has it that the West Germans, burdened by guilt for the Nazi past, have been unable to mount an effective police effort against terrorism. That is supposed to explain why so much Arab terrorism takes place in West German soil, and equally why, when a crisis developed in Munich, the West German police bungled their own security attempt.

Actually, the characteristic impulse to the West Germans is universal among the middle-class countries of the West. Really tough police tactics cannot be maintained on an enduring basis in this country or Italy or Great Britain or even France.

Security Standards

That is one of the reasons the law-and-order issue has vanished in the United States. It is one of the reasons security standards at the Rome and Paris and London airports are so much below Israeli standards.

Letters

Voting Abroad

Many Americans abroad have asked me whether or not they would lose their \$36,000 federal tax exempt status by reason of registering and voting absentee under the 1970 overseas voting law that I authored. In order to obtain an official answer that will satisfy everyone, I urged the Internal Revenue Service to provide me with a prompt and clear statement of its position on this matter.

This service has done, and I believe your American readers will be delighted to know that the service unequivocally concludes that "the mere representation by a taxpayer made in support of an application for

sentiment voting that himself or his particular state intended to ultimate that state will not any way affect his Section 911 exclusion income based on residence in a foreign country. This statement took effect since 20 states exempt from state same extent as federal SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER

Washington.

Games After Munich

King Hussein of Jordan, the Munich "perpetrator by sick humanity," G.I.F.T. Some words must be those responsible for carrying on with

King Hussein.

FRIDERIC LAMMERMANN, Switzerland

Help the Stricken

I hope that the people rise up in a roar about the recent incidents in American embassies and assistance to be stranded abroad. To the extent that the American government is in the way of the Sino-Soviet dispute and the effect on the Communists.

Presumably North Vietnam has looked back toward the South for a solution. It is also highly possible that the devastating flood of last September was a determining factor for persons, namely solving the food problem extremely remote. On the other hand, it seems certain that foreign assistance for saving refugees, particularly in view of the Sino-Soviet dispute, and the effect on the Communists.

It would be nice if the United States would change the embassies and one or aid and assistance to foreign land instead of present policy, which spend a great deal of money in the world's business and political K. LANG VIENNA

Old China

Mr. Edgar Snow, director of Letters to China lobby lives a

Charlene France

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Includes Cut in Money Supply in Unveils EEC Stability Plan

7 (AP-DJ).—West
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Economics and
er Helmut Schmidt.

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at a meeting of
and finance ministers
out this morning.
it said the com-
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proposals were the
weekend meeting of
experts with the
The proposals were
approved last night
it, he said.
it did not say how

Postpone Talks on Curbs

Sept. 7 (Reuters).—
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time of the Interna-
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s said talks between
banks and the na-
revealed some fears
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the discussions
partly because of
unequal distribution
among the big three
scher Bankverein,
he Bankgesellschaft
erische Krediten-

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Federal Chancellor
said the cabinet is
to cut 1972 budget
by 500 million francs.
noted one way to
it would be to raise
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d total around 453
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year later, Mr. Huber

Ministry spokesman
cording to the first
e budget the deficit
been about 800 mil-
and that under pres-
s aim is to reduce
figure to 50 million
figure of 500 million
ioned by Mr. Huber
ly part of an overall
in deficit of 750 mil-
e said.

U.S. Firm Seeks Holders of Its Eurobonds

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 7 (IHT).—A frantic hunt for the owners of \$30 million worth of apparently worthless Eurobonds issued by Commonwealth Overseas in 1969 is under way in Europe.
Hanging in the balance is a complex plan to restructure some \$120 million of debt run up by Commonwealth United Corp., the parent U.S. conglomerate, which will probably be forced into

bankruptcy unless a "substantial" number of its creditors agree to exchange their debentures for securities in Seeburg Industries. While locating its U.S. creditors is no major problem—the bonds are registered, which means there is a record of who owns what—Eurobonds are issued in bearer form—the device so favored here to keep the taxman from tracing who owns how much.
In this case, the sought-after anonymity of investors is also shielding them from the offering prospectus that company officials are trying to get to them. The search is complicated by the fact that the Eurobond has been in default since 1970 when interest payments were halted and many investors are thought to have stashed them away as worthless, safe for possible use as wallpaper.

Communication Problem
"The problem," Commonwealth United chairman Louis J. Nicasio said in an interview here today, "is how to communicate with people we do not know, how to reach hundreds of debenture holders to advise them that we have made an offer and how to get before them the important facts they must have in order to understand and properly assess the offer."

What worries him is that ignorance of the offer among the Eurobond holders may cause the entire plan—over two years in the making—to collapse. The exchange offer—extended for a month to Sept. 30—requires the acceptance of at least 85 percent of the creditors, although this may be altered by a New York federal court.

In an effort to get the offer to bondholders, Mr. Nicasio said he has set up interviews at 150 banks in 18 European cities on the theory that the banks may be holding some of the bonds on behalf of their clients.

Mr. Nicasio was president of Seeburg Corp. when it was taken over by Commonwealth in 1968 and headed the conglomerate until he resigned in early 1970, when the firm was on the threshold of disaster, saying that he felt "moral responsibility" to put it on its feet.

The current exchange offer calls for Commonwealth to spin off Seeburg in return for cash and

ICI Profit Off 35.8 Percent In First Half

But Sales Increase 8 Percent in Period

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—First-half group net profit plunged 35.8 percent at Imperial Chemical Industries although the second quarter showed a "considerable" improvement over the first quarter, the giant chemical concern said today.

Net profit in the first half was \$34 million, down from \$265 million in the same period a year earlier. ICI failed to report second-quarter profit, but said first-quarter earnings were earlier reported as \$16 million they totalled an indicated \$18 million in the second period.

ICI said first-quarter profit had been affected by the coal miners' strike.

The company declared an interim dividend of 8.5 pence a share, up from 6.5 pence the previous year, although it warned that this does not mean that the total 1972 payout will be higher than the 12.75 pence paid last year.

Sales Rise

The company said second-quarter sales rose 12 percent to \$423 million from \$395 million a year earlier, while first-half sales were up 8 percent at \$263 million from \$267 million.

Commenting on the results, ICI said that, apart from normal seasonal influences, the sharp reduction in Britain's fertilizer subsidy, effective June 1, led to unusually high sales of fertilizers in April and May.

ICI said difficulties in the fiber business, both in Britain and abroad, and increasing costs, which include substantial amounts for streamlining measures and higher wages and salaries, continue to depress profits.

It said the 1972 figures do not take account of the floating of the pound on June 23, foreign currencies having been converted into sterling on the basis of the official parities ruling up to that date.

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ICI said difficulties in the fiber business

New York Stock Exchange Trading

New York Stock Exchange Trading											
High Low		Div. in \$		Stocks and Div. in \$							
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83	47	46	47	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
84	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
85	14	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
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157	14	13	14	13	13	13</td					



BOOKS

STRIKE!

By Jeremy Brecher. Illustrated. Straight Arrow Books. 330 pp. Cloth, \$10. Paper, \$3.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

THE history of labor in the United States may be read as an isolated series of often-violent struggles on大陸 plain or as a continuing contest for power between labor and management. Jeremy Brecher, a former fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, chooses the latter.

In his reading of labor history, Brecher focuses on the mass strikes that have flared up throughout the industrial era, beginning with the "Great Upheaval" of 1877, a series of railroad strikes supported by workers in other industries. Mass strikes have been marked by mob violence—often provoked by federal and state troops—and have united workingmen across barriers of industry, skill, race, sex and class; they have temporarily polarized capital and labor in a classic Marxian struggle. They have been marked by a desperate mood of rebellion among workers that has led to a takeover of the means of production. I use the Marxist term as a convenience rather than to pinion Brecher's history between the milestones of dialectical materialism.

If

East had taken his diamond

king the declarer would have had no trouble. But East made the fine play of ducking. He not only ducked, but ducked with such smoothness that he deceived a highly experienced player—a former U.S. national champion—in the South seat.

The opening lead of the heart king was ruffed, and South surrendered a spade trick to prepare for ruffs. East won and returned a trump, leaving South with a problem.

He would have liked to cross-cut to dispose of his spade losers, but he would then have been in danger of losing control. A three-a-trump division combined with the diamond king in

the East hand would have been fatal.

There was no completely safe plan, and South decided to lead the diamond nine to dummy's queen. The only substantial risk in this play was that West might have a singleton diamond, and if that was the case East might not realize the need to return a diamond.

If East had taken his diamond

king the declarer would have had no trouble. But East made the fine play of ducking. He not only ducked, but ducked with such smoothness that he deceived a highly experienced player—a former U.S. national champion—in the South seat.

The declarer now thought he would make an overtrick. He ruffed a heart, ruffed a spade and drew trumps. He then repeated the diamond finesse, and was dismayed when East won with the diamond king and cashed a spade to beat the game.

South could have played rather more safely by drawing a second round of trumps before tackling diamonds, but that does not detract from East's brilliant defense.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

AINT	AGANIA	CALL
SHDHD	SHBED	ASEA
OVERCHARGE	DIMENT	ED
RIDGE	LEGATE	ED
WOTAN	ELIVER	SPARE
LEGATE	ELIVED	MISSOME
ELIVER	ELIVED	GASE
SPARE	ELIVED	IRADE
MISSOME	ELIVED	COOG
GASE	ELIVED	OTCOT
IRADE	ELIVED	AMAH
COOG	ELIVED	PEKOE
OTCOT	ELIVED	DUES
AMAH	ELIVED	TONSURE
PEKOE	ELIVED	TAPER
DUES	ELIVED	AMARA
TONSURE	ELIVED	GEARS
TAPER	ELIVED	SATRAP
AMARA	ELIVED	DORE
GEARS	ELIVED	PILOT
SATRAP	ELIVED	HODGE
DORE	ELIVED	PIDGE
PILOT	ELIVED	ODOR
HODGE	ELIVED	ISERE
PIDGE	ELIVED	STAN
ODOR	ELIVED	TALE
ISERE	ELIVED	CORES
STAN	ELIVED	SOSO

NORTH
♦ 5
♥ 9763
♦ AQ1054
♦ KQ9

WEST
♦ J8843
♥ AK108
♦ 83
♦ 72

EAST
♦ AK10
♥ QJ542
♦ K3
♦ 62

SOUTH (D)
♦ 762
♥ 72
♦ J885
♦ AJ10754

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
3 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

Brecher seems to be impressed most by two things: First, the militancy of the rank and file and the conservatism of union leadership, which was either jolted into action by fear of losing it; hold on the men or else worked to break the strike; and second, the solidarity and cooperation that united the strikers.

From the great Pullman strike which was broken as much by the craft unions' refusal to join in a general strike as by the intervention of federal troops and the arrest of Eugene V. Debs; to the present, the union leadership has frequently been a tacit ally of management. Brecher says:

Even a firebrand like Debs—who said during the Pullman strike, "The struggle with the Pullman

company has developed into a contest between the producing

Still, working people are restive today, and Samuel Gompers's "More" (in the sense of more money) may not be enough. The value of Brecher's book, then, is its tonic look at labor's past and its attempt to sketch a road map for the future. I commend it to the attention of management and labor, for both can learn something from it.

Mr. Lingeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

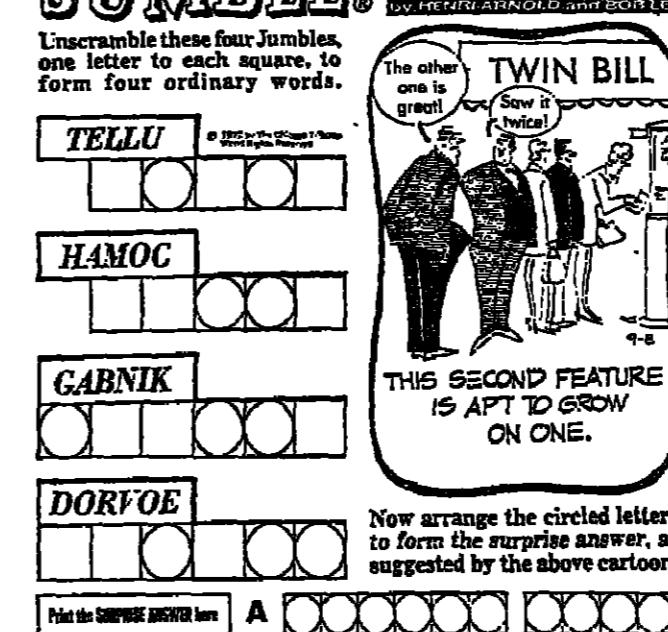
CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS												
1	Colliseum eleven	49	Fricassee									
2	G.B.	50	A.J.									
3	Donizetti girl	53	Leif's father									
4	14	55	Direction: Abbr.									
5	Balance sheet:	56	H.H.									
6	15	58	Very, in Paris									
7	Chronicle	61	Jewish month									
8	16	71	Stand for									
9	Babylonian abode of dead	73	Jason's ship									
10	17	75	Occupants of office									
11	J.B.	76	S.J. et al.									
12	19	78	V.S.									
13	20	79	London subway									
14	Belief	80	C.P.									
15	21	81	Tree part									
16	22	82	Screech, for example									
17	24	83	Decorative piece									
18	25	84	England's —									
19	26	85	Colombian town									
20	27	86	Burns slightly									
21	28	87	Stromboli's									
22	29	88	Tommies' hardware									
23	30	89	69	Part of a yard								
24	31	90	70	Headline								
25	32	91	DOWN									
26	33	92	shine									
27	34	93	Miscompute									
28	35	94	Field									
29	36	95	3	Occupants of office								
30	37	96	O.O. et al.									
31	38	97	4	Arts as a shill								
32	39	98	5	Superjet								
33	40	99	6	Hearty's associate								
34	41	100	7	Stand-ins								
35	42	101	8	"That's the ball bounces"								
36	43	102	9	D.H. et al.								
37	44	103	10	Swiss canton								

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



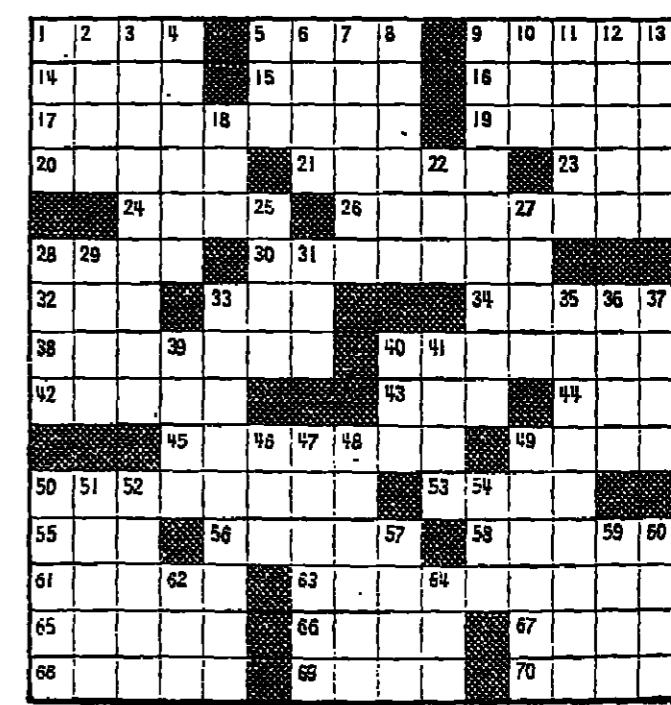
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DALLY JERKY DEMISE FIGURE

Answer: You might make light of these trousers—"FLARES"



East Germany Wins Track Double

Milburn, Matthews Triumph, U.S., Soviet Split Four Golds

By Jessie Abramson

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The United States, the Soviet Union and East Germany each won two gold medals in track and field today as the Olympic Games resumed a full schedule.

The Olympic five-ringed flag was at half-staff for the 11 Israeli athletes slain early yesterday by Arab terrorists.

A crowd of 30,000 in the stadium saw Rod Milburn of Baton Rouge, La., scissor over 10 obstacles of the 110-meter high hurdles in 12.2 seconds, equaling the oldest record in track.

Vincent Matthews of Brooklyn, N.Y., ran off with the 400-meter run in 44.7 seconds and defeated the favored Wayne Collett of Santa Monica, Cal., by four feet. Both then drew boos and loud whistles for slouching on the gold medalist's podium as the "Star Spangled Banner" was played.

On their way off the field, Collett responded to the boos by extending his right fist in the black power salute.

Protests Denied

"So what?" said Matthews later. "That's the way we greet everyone as we walk in the village. I simply don't understand what the boos were about. We were making no demonstration of any kind."

The Soviet team matched the U.S. double gold. Anatoly Bondarchuk, a 32-year-old veteran who has dominated the hammer throw for years, heaved the 16-pound ball and chain 247 feet, 8 inches, for an Olympic record, on his first of six tosses. It stood up.

East Germany's Jochen Sache, in a duel with Vasili Khmlevsky of the Soviet Union, won the

silver medal with a final throw of 245-11, three feet ahead of his rival.

The other Soviet winner was Nadezhda Chishkova, a 24-year-old engineer, by far the class of the women's shotput. She redeemed her poor showing four years ago by powering the 8.8-pound ball 69 feet, also on her first try. This broke the official and the pending record, her own, by more than a foot.

Double in Dashes

In two other finals on this big track day, Mrs. Renate Stecher of East Germany added the 100-meter crown to the one for 100 meters she won last week. She completed the sprint double—as Valeri Borovoy of the Soviet Union did by winning every heat she ran and equaling the world record of 22.4 seconds.

Monika Zehrt, a 19-year-old East German, added the 400-meter title with an Olympic record 51.1 seconds.

Distance Star, Late for Heat, Is Disqualified

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—An Ethiopian distance star, Merus Yifter, collapsed in tears in the arms of his coach in the Olympic stadium today after he missed his heat in the 5,000 meters and was disqualified.

Yifter, who won the bronze medal in the 10,000 meters, said that West German officials had failed to take him to the starting point in time for the race.

With all the stadium lights on, a large field of decathletes men wound up, late as usual, the first half of the 10-event test. East Germany's Joachim Kinst, the favorite, led with 4,964 points and seemed headed for victory at about 8,100 points when the last five events are held.

In the 5,000-meter trial heats, all the favorites came through. Emiel Puttemans, the Belgian who ran second in the 10,000 meters, set an Olympic record of 13:31.8 while 12 of the 14 finalists ran faster than the 13:39.6 of Vladimir Kuts 16 years ago in Melbourne. That was the longest standing Olympic track record.

No Move to Win

Steve Prefontaine of Oregon, the U.S. hope in this race, qualified in 13:32.6 behind Puttemans, trading the lead with the Belgian and making no serious effort to win when Puttemans sprinted in the homestretch. The serious effort will come on Sunday.

A world record went to Ludmila Bragina of the Soviet Union when she ran a 1,500-meter trial in 4:05.1, eclipsing her own three-day-old mark.

The premier male 1,500-meter runners—Kenya's Kip Keino, the American Jim Ryun and Finland's Pekka Vasala—start their qualifying tomorrow, with semifinals and a final in the next two days.

Milburn, a Southern University junior, ran the hurdles the way he was expected to. For two years he never lost a race and was the best bet for these Games until he lost in the U.S. trials and saved his place on the team by an inch.

Milburn wasn't off too fast to great hurdles but to skin the hurdles that close if he wants the gold medal. By the fifth, Milburn was in front and there was no catching him.

He won by a long yard from Guy Drut of France. Tom Hill of Jonesboro, Ark., rallying from a poor start, was third and the defender, Willie Davenport of Baton Rouge, placed fourth.

"I'm retiring," Milburn said. "I'm going to play football this fall, and prove I can play in the pros." He's 5-11 and weighs 175 pounds.

The 24-year-old Matthews, who won a gold medal on the world-record 4x100-meter relay in 1968, retired in 1969 but took up running again last winter.

Using Collett as a pace guide Matthews hit the stretch three yards in front. He tired at the end from his fierce drive, but his strength rescued him and Collett could not overhaul him.

What had seemed a certain U.S. sweep was wrecked when John Smith of Los Angeles pulled a tender right hamstring in the first 30 yards. A Kenyan, Julius Sang, who goes to North Carolina Central University, placed third.

Matthews said after the race: "I was not protesting at all."



Associated Press

TAKING THE STAND—Olympic 400-meter gold medalist Vince Matthews of New York City (right) stands informally on victory stand with silver medalist Wayne Collett of Santa Monica, Calif., as American anthem is played. Collett, barefoot, has shoes behind back.

Collett Gives Black Power Salute

2 U.S. Sprinters Are Booed For Ignoring Victory Ritual

From Wire Dispatches

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP).—The executive board of the International Olympic Committee agreed today to review its decision to strip Rick De Mont, the Olympic 400-meter freestyle swimming champion, of his gold medal.

The IOC said yesterday that De Mont would lose the medal because of traces of a drug—ephedrine—in his tests. The 16-year-old U.S. swimmer admitted that he had taken tablets containing ephedrine to ease an asthmatic condition. He has been taking the medication for two years, he said.

Mrs. Monique Berlioux, an IOC director, said the championship would be declared vacant.

Brad Cooper of Australia, who finished second, will get the

silver medal awarded him after the race. Earlier this week Olympic officials said the gold medal would go to Cooper if it was taken from De Mont. Steve Genter, an American, was third in the race, and Tom McBreer, an American, was fourth.

The executive board discussed the matter this morning and said it would meet tomorrow to listen to Clifford Buck, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee. This indicated that a U.S. appeal or protest was being considered. De Mont returned to the United States today still apparently in possession of the gold medal.

De Mont left on the first of four chartered planes that will fly back the U.S. team between now and Tuesday. Today's flight carried about 100 competitors and officials.

Matthews won the race in 44.7 seconds, and was joined by Collett on the No. 2 podium for the ceremony. The two Americans did not face the Stars and Stripes during the playing of the anthem, but stood with hands on hips and clapped to each other. The third-place finisher, Julius Sang of Kenya, stood at attention.

A spokesman for the U.S. team said that if any action was to be taken against Collett and Matthews it would have to be decided by their coach, Bill Bowerman.

The Russians finished with a

total of 5,055 points to 5,033 for the West Germans. The Swedes won the gold medal in team dressage today, preventing the West German equestrian squad from winning its third straight Olympic title in the event. The West Germans got the silver medal and a Swedish team of three women took the bronze.

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total of 5,055 points to 5,033 for the West Germans. The Swedes

U.S. 5 Wins

Over Italy By 68-38

Will Meet Russia, Which Nips Cuba

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The United States coasted to a 68-38 victory tonight over Italy to enter the Olympic basketball finals against the Soviet Union.

Earlier in the day, the Russians came from behind to down Cuba, 67-61. The Americans and the Russians will meet Saturday night with the United States seeking its eighth successive gold medal in basketball.

Cuba and Italy will play tomorrow night for the bronze medal.

The U.S. team had no problems with the Italians, hitting well from outside over a zone defense.

The U.S. defensive effort was so strong that, until the last five minutes of the game, the Italians were able to penetrate for only one successful shot inside 10 feet.

No Losses Since 1936

It was the 62d consecutive victory for the United States in Olympic basketball play, dating to 1936.

Ivan Binson was high scorer for Italy with six points and Jim Borjas had 14 to lead the U.S. team.

The Russians had a tougher struggle to qualify against the Cubans, who dominated most of the first half but were finally worn down by the Russians' superior height and weight.

In another match, Puerto Rico got a chance to take fifth place by beating Brazil, 87-83. The Puerto Ricans will play Saturday against Yugoslavia, the world champions, which beat Czechoslovakia, 66-63, earlier today.

In late action last night, Poland whipped Spain, 78-76, to clinch at least 10th place. Poland will face Australia in a game for ninth place. Andrei Seweryn had 19 to lead the winners and Cliff Luuk scored 18 points for Spain.

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MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Hennie Kuiper of the Netherlands, today won the Olympic road cycling race after breaking away some 35 kilometers from the finish.

Australia's Kevin Sefton won a four-man sprint for second place, with Spaniard Jaime Huelamo taking third for the bronze medal.

Kuiper, 23, winner of the Tour of Britain earlier this year, covered the 182.8-kilometer (112 miles) in 4 hours 14 minutes 37 seconds to win by 27 seconds from the Australian.

Kuiper was clear starting the eighth and final lap of the 22.8-kilometer circuit. With four kilometers to go, he was 40 seconds ahead.

There was a pile-up when the main group started the fifth lap. Mauno Uusivaara of Finland and Jan Smyrak of Poland were taken to a hospital.

Dutchman Wins Olympic Gold In Road Cycling



Hennie Kuiper breakaway threat

Will Face Hungarian

Evans, a British Lightweight, Gains Semifinals in Boxing

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP).—Lightweight Ralph Evans beat Charley Hale of Ethiopia today, assuring Britain of at least a third bronze medal.

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3d Game of Hockey Series

Russia Ties Canada, 4-4

Manitoba, Sept. 7.—Russian amateur rallied with two goals in the second period to tie the National professionals of 4-4, in the third eight-game series. Alexander Bodunov

slapped in his first goal of the series with an assist from Vyacheslav Anisim at 18:48 of the second period to tie the score, 4-4.

The Canadians took 38 shots, 13 more than the Russians.

Team Canada opened the scoring at 1:54 of the first period

when J. P. Parise converted the rebound of Bill White's shot.

The Russians retaliated with a short-handed goal at 3:16 when Vladimir Petrov beat goalie Tony Esposito with a 30-footer, but Team Canada went ahead, 2-1, at 18:25 of the first period on a goal by Jean Ratelle.

Phil Esposito scored his third goal of the series early in the second period, with assists from Parise and Wayne Cashman to give Team Canada a 3-1 lead.

The Russian team then scored its second short-handed goal after a sloppy play by the Canadians. Valery Kharlamov best defensemen Pat Stapleton and Bobby Clarke and slapped a shot past Tony Esposito at 12:56.

4-Advantage

Paul Henderson's goal at 13:17 put Team Canada ahead 4-2, but Yuri Lebedev closed the gap with a goal at 14:59 and then Bodunov got his game-tying shot.

Russia won the opening game in Montreal, 7-3, and embarrassed Team Canada regrouped for a 4-1 victory in Toronto.

The players of both squads went on the ice before the game to join in an observance in honor of the Israeli athletes killed by Arab terrorists at the Olympics.

The next game is scheduled for tomorrow night at Vancouver, with the last four games to be held in the Soviet Union.

Sinden Is Perplexed

WINNIPEG, Sept. 7 (AP).—Russia's ability to turn Canadian power plays to their advantage will two short-handed goals last night left Team Canada coach Harry Sinden somewhat perplexed.

"They always seem to have a man deep when they're killing penalties," Sinden said.

The superb goaltending of 20-year-old Vladislav Tretiak also aided the Russians to the tie.

Sinden said the Canadians missed several opportunities to wrap the game up while leading 4-2 when Phil Esposito scored, whose crisp service and forehand dominated the match after the first set tie-breaker, which he captured 5 points to 4 after trailing 2-4.

Gorman, plagued by back trouble and an ankle injury the past year, waged an incredible battle with Tanner, a 30-year-old fireballing server from Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

"Rocce hit only two bad shots all day," an exhausted Gorman said afterward. In the third game of the final set, Gorman achieved a service break when Tanner hit, as Gorman insisted, his only two bad shots of the three-hour match.

Gorman said afterward that "The score surprised me. I didn't think

Really Equal?

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP).—The 4-4 tie between Russia and Canada confirmed that the teams are "really equal," Tass said today.

Paul Tass won his second consecutive Olympic title in the Flying Dutchman class Tuesday when he won the fourth of six races. He cannot lose because under Olympic rules he can discard his worst showing—in this case 11th place. No one else is closer.

But there is one good reason for Tass and his crewman, Christopher Davies, to go out. When he won the title in 1968, Tass scored five victories and a second. Another victory would give him five out of five.

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Senate Panel Approves Pro Cage Merger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The Senate anti-trust subcommittee today approved a proposed merger of the American and National Basketball Associations and voted to outlaw the reserve clause.

On a 5-0 vote, the panel agreed to exempt the proposed merger of the two professional basketball leagues from anti-trust laws.

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In Manila, President Ferdinand Marcos reversed his order to the 77-member Philippine team to return home immediately from the Olympics following the Arab terrorist attack. He said those still participating could stay on, but others should return.

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Meanwhile, Oscar Robertson of the NBA Milwaukee Bucks and John Havlicek of the Boston Celtics had a House judiciary subcommittee that congressional approval of the merger would not be in the players' interests.

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Observer

Cristoforo McGoverno

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Many persons—tuba. They said he couldn't organize a crew. They said he surrounded himself with crackpots. Unless the queen dumped Columbus and retained another explorer very quickly, they told her, America would be discovered by John Cabot for England or Francois Villon for France before Spain could get out of the harbor.

Columbus replied with a fantastic promise. To the queen he said, "Just give me ships and cargo, and hang me up until I'm dead if I don't bring back Christopher." The queen's money was running low, however. She told Columbus he would have to win the support of King Ferdinand, who had been sulking ever since the queen had refused to seat him at the famous audience which had produced the *Encyclopedie*.

Columbus went down to King Ferdinand of Spain Ranch to make peace. The king, who was always the soul of courtesy, served Columbus an excellent lunch of roast sirloin of beef, but he refused to step outside the gates and let the public see him shaking Columbus's hand.

When Columbus returned from the KFS Ranch, he found Spain in an uproar over promises he reportedly had made to Isabella about what he would bring back from America after the discovery. It was said that he had promised to give every Spaniard a free

Rival explorers baited the public into a rage against Columbus by pointing out how much his Chicago proposal would cost the Spaniard-in-the-street.

To extricate himself, Columbus embarked on a coast-to-coast journey to explain his Chicago policy. When the public became angry about the costs of his journey of explanation, Columbus embarked on another trip to explain why the first trip had been necessary.

In order to stop him from explaining his policies for a few months, Queen Isabella went into the royal purse for enough money to buy him three new ships. The year was 1492.

Proudly Columbus bought three of the finest ships money could command. They were named the *Carmen*, the *Ventana* and the *Camino Real*.

They had scarcely cleared the harbor when the Ross began to sink. It went down in record time—divers later discovered that nobody had bothered to put the stoppers in the enlisted men's bathtubs—and Columbus had to wait in the water for the Conchita to rescue him.

Since he had neglected to put anybody in charge aboard the Conchita, however, its crew were still arguing about who had the right to order the lifeboats over the side when the ship disappeared over the horizon, outward bound for the Canary Islands, leaving Columbus to swim for shore.

When Columbus returned to Isabella's palace to get more money, the queen's advisers were angry and impatient. They told her that Columbus could never discover America. They said he bought ships without making sure there were plugs in the bat-



By Russell Baker

who admire President Nixon have objected to the anti-Nixon bias in the "Nixonian History of America," which was published the other day. They demand, as the name of fair play, an equally biased American history according to Senator McGoverno.

Regrettably, the "McGovern History of America" is not yet ready for publication, and may not be before Election Day, if ever. The authors ran into difficulty in the very first chapter—"Columbus Discovers America"—and despite writing many thousands of pages, have still not completed it. This chapter has, however, been retitled "Columbus Trials to Discover America."

Space limitations and good taste forbid reproducing verbatim what has been written so far, but a summary of their history may indicate some of the problems:

After obtaining money from Queen Isabella for the purpose of discovering America, Columbus bought two ships called the *Rosa* and the *Conchita* and went to the port city of Palos to meet his crew and sail for America.

They had scarcely cleared the harbor when the *Rosa* began to sink. It went down in record time—divers later discovered that nobody had bothered to put the stoppers in the enlisted men's bathtubs—and Columbus had to wait in the water for the Conchita to rescue him.

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The yurt, an old form of housing, takes its name from the Mongolian portable pole, felt and hide nomadic shelter.

A Yurt for Everyone Who Really Wants One

By Sarah Booth Conroy

WASHINGTON (UPI)—From the outside, a yurt looks like a troll's house. The eaves zigzag around the top of the wall. The roof is covered with sod and planted with flowers.

When you come into a yurt through the small, insignificant door, you feel its shelter, its safety. It feels secure for several reasons.

There are no windows for your enemy to peer in. The structure is round and not very large, so you can see everywhere at once with the eye's wide-angle lens and know your enemy is not there. The walls slant outward as they go up, so you can lean against them for a long time without being tired.

At the point in time when the walls seem to be too confining, you discover the circle of light between wall and roof, and follow the slanting roof beams to their eye of glass, of light which opens the yurt to the sky and frees the mind to unlimited knowledge."

"The yurt has spiritual space—height for the mind to fill," said Bruno Lefevre, who builds yurts.

Members of a yurt commune, with the help of several Washington yurt worshippers, are building six yurts at Glen Echo, Md., amusement park. When the last square foot of roof is sodded, the yurts will be used for demonstrations and sales. Four of the yurts are 16 feet in diameter. Two are 32-feeters.

The yurt, an old form of shelter, is the newest down-to-earth housing development. The structure steals its tension-band or cable, its compression ring and its name from the Mongolian portable pole, felt and hide nomadic shelter. Actually, the principle has long been used in barrels in the West.

The college-age men who are building the yurts at Glen Echo are four of seven men and two women who live with a number of goats and a few other friendly beasts in a yurt commune (they'd rather call it a community) in Franklin, N.H. The goats pasture on the roof.

The yurt commune grew out of a school, built by its students three years ago, between Northfield and Franklin, N.H. William S. Coperthwaite, who is responsible for adapting the Mongolian yurt into a permanent house, taught the students how

to build the yurt. When the school was disbanded at the end of the year, two of the students, David Raitt, 19, and Marc Hansen, 20, inherited the yurts.

"Since then, we have gathered about seven people—two girls—who are into working with their hands who understand about living in the yurts," explained Mr. Raitt, sitting on the side of one of the partly finished structures at Glen Echo.

The community hires out, from time to time, to build yurts in other places. They recently went to Medenhill, Miss., west of Jackson, to teach a housing cooperative how to build yurts. They also helped yurts for another experimental school in Maine.

"We don't just build yurts," Mr. Raitt said. "We always teach other people how to do it, so how is passed on. It's folk knowledge."

When the community isn't building yurts, it makes wooden spoons and cooking utensils to sell at fairs. They do other things as well, including working leather, quilting, welding, tree removal and such.

"Our yurts are very simple," said Mr. Raitt. "We don't have plumbing—we use chemical toilets and recycle wastes into compost for fertilizer. We use oil lamps for light. We heat with a wood stove."

A year ago the Department of the Interior planned a huge "Humanisphere" on the Mall, which never came off. They commissioned the American Craft Council to find craftsmen to demonstrate their skills and to find shelter in which they would work. The council hired Yurt Design, a company owned by Mr. Coperthwaite.

After Humanisphere was deflated—the Department of the Interior doesn't explain what happened to it—Mr. Coperthwaite went on about the other projects of his Yurt Foundation.

In the meantime, Mr. Raitt, Mr. Lefevre, an industrial designer, and their crew had prefabricated six yurts. The parts were stored in Glen Echo for the year, with Mr. Raitt coming down every few weeks to worry about mold.

Finally, after much sitting on people's desks, and facing threatening deterioration, Mr. Raitt convinced the Department of the Interior to put the yurts up at Glen Echo. Glen Echo, administered by the



Washington Post

David Raitt measures dome of yurt

National Capital Parks Service, embarked this summer on an ambitious crafts demonstration project.

The Raitt and Lefevre group, organized now as Synergic Design International Inc., is currently finishing the structures. Mr. Lefevre, who evolved the system of yurt prefabrication, from Mr. Coperthwaite's design, has been commuting to Glen Echo from Tufts University. He is a teaching assistant at Tufts in a course in environmental design and planning.

"I am now trying to patent certain elements of the yurt design," said Mr. Lefevre. "Coperthwaite also has filed for patents on the barrel principle of the yurt."

Raitt and his crew have rapped with me for hours about how they feel about yurts. They say they don't want to be capitalists and make a lot of money, they just want to build yurts and give them to people and teach people how to build their own. They don't want to work every day, but just when they need to support their life-style.

"I guess what I want to do is to see that the kids are not hassled, and to make it possible for them to work the way they want to."

"I would like to have a lot of yurt centers—in Washington, in Maine, all over. I would have several groups of people with Raitt's life-style, so if one would not like to work this week, I could send another. I would like everyone who really wants a yurt to be able to have one."

A bit of barmy from Blighty. When *Caroline Hicks* came to her new husband from her

PEOPLE: She Makes Waves

wedding Saturday at St. Paul's Church in Woldingham, England, her father will release 2,000 butterflies on the church steps. She began cultivating the butterflies in a spare room of his home year ago when he learned that confetti is banned at the church.

Another of the risks of royal wedding Saturday at St. Paul's Church in Woldingham, England. She's going to visit HOLLANDE MICHIGAN! On hand to welcome her and her husband, Peter van Vollenhoven, will be Holland residents in traditional costumes, the costumed Klomps, Dancers in wooden shoes, the Dutch Boys Choir, and a parade.

The occasion is the 15th anniversary of the city which was founded by Dutch immigrants.

President Nixon's son-in-law Lt. (j.g.) David Eisenhower is steaming to a six-month Mediterranean area tour of duty aboard the guided missile cruiser *USS Albany*. His wife Julie has returned to Washington from the Atlantic Beach, Florida, home she will be doing some electrical work in the nude for the White House.

Major William Schaefer of Baltimore, Maryland, had a wristwatch snatched while driving home with his arm out the window. A police spokesman said the man chased him on foot but could not catch him.

A 21-year-old Swiss brunet textile designer, Claire Franck-Dubender, is this year's Rose of Tralee. She won the title and \$1,000 Tuesday night in Tralee, Ireland, beating out 30 other entrants in the international beauty contest.

Spanish Rail Link

Open After 51 Years

MADRID, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Spain's head of state, Gen. Francisco Franco, yesterday inaugurated a 320-kilometer stretch of railway line that it has taken 51 years to build, from Ferrol Gijon, begun in 1921.

The track passes through 110 tunnels and over 27 viaducts. Work on the line has been interrupted except for the three-year period of the Civil War.

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